

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. Nos. 93, 94, 29th January 1915.

Report on Public Instruction.

Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for 1913-14.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 93, Educational, dated 29th January 1915.

Recorded.

2. *Imperial grants.*—Further Imperial grants for the advancement of education were received during the year under report. These consisted of a recurring grant of 6.80 lakhs and a non-recurring grant of 49 lakhs distributed over three years. The assignments for 1913-14 were almost fully utilized within the year.

3. *General statistics of progress.*—The total number of institutions of all grades and their strength increased by 994 or 3.1 per cent. and 107,763 or 3 per cent., respectively. Taking the figures relating to non-European schools alone into account, there was an accession of 26.2, 7.8 and 7.8 per cent. to the number of students receiving collegiate, secondary and elementary education, respectively. There was a slight fall in the strength of the professional colleges, but that in the special schools rose by 6 per cent.

4. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources during the year reached the high figure of nearly 180 lakhs, representing an increase of 14 per cent. over that of the previous year. The share borne from Provincial funds, local and municipal funds, and fees and other sources, amounted to 79.91 lakhs (including subventions of 13.08 and 1.63 lakhs to local boards and municipal councils), 14.71 lakhs and 85.36 lakhs, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 65.58, 13.45 and 78.59 lakhs. While the total expenditure on education in 1912-13 was distributed almost equally between public and private funds, the share of the former in the year under review exceeded that of the latter by 9.26 lakhs. The "direct" outlay on colleges and schools was 119.60 lakhs, or 13.50 lakhs more than in the previous year, and the "indirect" expenditure on University, administration, building and equipment grant, scholarships and miscellaneous was 60.38 lakhs, or 8.86 lakhs over that of 1912-13. Secondary and elementary schools claimed 45.39 lakhs from public funds, or 7.55 lakhs more than in the previous year, and the major portion of this (39.48) was allotted for elementary schools. The grants-in-aid from Provincial funds to institutions under private management showed a further advance, from 25.46 to 32.31 lakhs, while that from district board funds remained almost stationary, and that from municipal funds fell from Rs. 81,675 to Rs. 73,235. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was nearly seven annas, or one anna more than in the previous year, and public funds contributed more than half of it.

5. *University and collegiate education.*—Among the chief events connected with the University may be mentioned the appointment of Mr. Mark Collins as University Professor of Comparative Philology and of four University readers in the Philology of the Indian languages and the course of special lectures on Differential Geometry, etc., delivered by Mr. E. H. Neville. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of students attending the Arts colleges. The slight fall in the total attendance at the professional colleges was solely due to the decrease in the number on the rolls of the Law College—from 566 in 1912-13 to 504 in 1913-14—a variation not attributed to any specific cause but apparently dependent on the results of the B.A. degree examination.

6. *Secondary and elementary education.*—The fall in the number of secondary schools for boys from 339 to 332 is explained in paragraph 6 of the report. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 106,396 to 115,425. The complete high schools numbered 155, and there was an increase from 23,090 to 24,756, or over 7 per cent., in the number of pupils in the three highest forms. The special help given in the previous year to aided schools to improve the pay and prospects of their teachers and the equipment and general accommodation of the institutions was continued and further grants were made for the provision and improvement of hostel accommodation.

The expansion of elementary education inaugurated in recent years was sustained during the year under report. The number of public elementary schools for boys and the attendance thereat further advanced from 25,211 and 1,014,448 to 26,005 and 1,088,686, respectively. Since the close of the year the Government have sanctioned grants to enable local bodies to open under their control 341 additional schools, many of which are intended for the backward classes.

7. *Special education.*—In order to meet the increasing demand for qualified teachers arrangements were made for the training of another extra batch of students in almost all the existing training schools and some temporary schools and higher classes in the existing institutions were also opened. The Government have also since sanctioned the permanent retention of the six lower elementary training schools which had been working on a temporary basis. The rates of stipends and stipendiary grants for secondary teachers were also enhanced.

The total number of students receiving education of a technical character exhibited a further decline, the fall being marked in the case of students studying "technical" and "commercial" subjects. The large decrease in the number against "civil engineering" apparently needs enquiry, which the Director of Public Instruction is requested to institute and report the result thereof to the Government. Since the 15th April 1914 the Director of Industries has been placed in direct charge of industrial education.

8. *Female education.*—The education of girls showed a further noticeable advance, there having been at the close of the year an accession of over 28,000 pupils (including the girls reading in schools not solely intended for them) to the number at the close of the previous year. With the help of Provincial funds 154 new elementary schools were opened by local bodies. The hostel for Brahman widows attached to the Government secondary and training school for mistresses, Triplicane, did useful work.

9. *European education.*—The number of institutions intended chiefly for Europeans rose by one, and the number of pupils in the several stages of instruction in them also exhibited generally an improvement. A further assignment from the Imperial grant was made to the recurring grant available for this branch of education and the objects on which it was utilized are mentioned in paragraph 10 of the report.

10. *Muhammadian education.*—The general progress noticed under this head in the last year's report was sustained. The number of institutions for Muhammadans under public management rose from 799 to 839 and their strength from 48,131 to 51,319. The Government of India have since sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 per annum for the improvement of Muhammadian education and proposals for the utilization of this amount have been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

11. *Panchama education.*—This branch of education showed a marked advance. As already noticed in paragraph 6 *supra*, in sanctioning grants to local bodies in the current year for the opening of new schools, the claims of Panchamas and other backward classes were prominently kept in view.

12. The Government are glad to note that the report is a record of sustained progress. An important event which took place during the last month of the year was the departure of Sir Alfred Bourne on long leave preparatory to retirement. The Governor in Council has placed on record his high appreciation of Sir Alfred's efficient administration of the department and of the zeal and judgment which he always brought to bear in the discharge of his duties.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
" Local and Municipal Department.
Editors' Table.

Nos. 93, 94, EDUCATIONAL, 29TH JANUARY 1915.

Endorsement—No. 94, Educational, dated 29th January 1915.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 93-94, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 29TH JANUARY 1915.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on Public Instruction for the year 1913-14.*]

For the review of the previous year please
see G.O. No. 203, Educational, dated the
16th February 1914.

A draft review of the Administration
report of the Educational Department
for the year 1913-14 is submitted for
approval.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—21-1-15.

Submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—27-1-15.

P[ENTLAND]—28-1-15.

Issue.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—29-1-15.

[G.O. Nos. 93-94, Educational, dated the 29th January 1915.]

5 18

Subject.

Public Instruction Report
for
1913-14.

Sp 29/11

ORDER:--
P.S.

93 7 29: 7-15

Recorded.

Imperial Grant.

2. The report, as is usual with the ordinary annual reports, contains mainly a summary of the important features of the year's work. The chief events of the year are enumerated in paragraph 2 thereof. Further Imperial grants for the advancement of education were received during the year under report. These consisted of a recurring grant of 6.80 lakhs and a non-recurring grant of 49 lakhs distributed over three years. The assignments for 1913-14 were almost fully utilized within the year.

(F)
G.O. no 408 Edl
3.5.13

(G) (E)
G.O. no 355 Edl, no 650 Edl
22.4.13 12.7.13

3. General statistics of progress.

~~Judged by numerical statistics, the~~
~~period under report witnessed steady~~
~~progress in education.~~ The total number
of institutions of all grades and their
strength ~~was~~ increased by 994 or 3.1
per cent. and 107,763 or 8 per cent.
respectively. Taking the figures
relating to non-European schools alone
into account, there was an accession of
26.2, 7.8 and 7.8 per cent. to the number
of students receiving collegiate,
secondary and elementary education,
respectively. There was a slight fall
in the strength of the professional
colleges, but that in the special schools
rose by six per cent.

4. Total expenditure.

The total expenditure on education,
direct and indirect, from all sources
during the year reached the high figure
of nearly 180 lakhs, representing an

para 3. page 2 of report

page 38 of Vol. II

para 3 page 2 of report

page 49 of Vol II

79.91
14.71
94.62
85.36
9.26

119.60
106.10
13.50
page 49 of Vol II

3.

1 38
increase of 14 per cent. over the previous

year. The share ~~Muss~~ borne from

Provincial funds, local and municipal

funds, and fees and other sources, ^{amounted to} ~~was~~

79.91 lakhs (including subventions of

13.08 and 1.63 lakhs to local boards and

municipal councils), 14.71 lakhs and 65.36

lakhs, respectively, the corresponding

figures for the previous year being 65.50,

13.45 and 78.59 lakhs. While the total

expenditure on education in 1912-13 was

distributed almost equally between

public and private funds, the share of

the former in the ~~proportions~~ of the

year under review exceeded that of the

latter by 9.26 lakhs. The "direct" outlay

on colleges and schools was 119.60 lakhs,

or 13.50 lakhs more than in the previous

year, and the "indirect" expenditure on

University, administration, building and

equipment grant, scholarships and

miscellaneous was 60.38 lakhs, or 8.86

lakhs over that of 1912-13. Secondary

page 49 of Vol. II

45.89
38.34
7.55

Stall (19) - p 51 of Vol. II

Stall (34) - p. 589 Vol. II
— (22) — 52 — do

44,418,930
13,526
44,432,456) 28,797,987 2 (7

para. 5 - page 4 of the report

4. and elementary schools claimed 45.89 lakhs from public funds, or 7.55 lakhs more than in the previous year and the major portion of this (39.48) was allotted for elementary schools. The grants in aid from Provincial funds to institutions under private management showed a further advance, from 25.46 to 32.31 lakhs, while that from ~~the~~ district board ~~under construction~~ funds ~~remained almost stationary, and that from municipal funds fell from Rs. 81,675 to Rs. 73,235.~~ remained almost stationary, and that from municipal funds fell from Rs. 81,675 to Rs. 73,235. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was nearly seven annas, or one anna more than in the previous year and the public funds contributed more than half of it.

5. University and collegiate education.

Among the ~~important~~ ^{Chief} events connected with the University may be mentioned the appointment of Mr. Mark Collins as University Professor of Comparative

para 5 - page 4 of the report

para 4 - page 3 of Lp. no 838 Rd
16.7.14.

page 5 of the report

5.

Philology and of four University readers in the Philology of the Indian languages and the course of special lectures on Differential Geometry etc. delivered by Mr. E. H. Neville. ~~mentioned~~

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of students attending the Arts colleges. The slight fall in the total attendance at the professional colleges was solely ^{due to} ~~caused by~~ the decrease in the number on the rolls of the Law College - from 566 in 1912-13 to 504 in 1913-14 - a variation ~~which~~ not attributable ^{ed} to any specific cause, but is apparently dependent on the results of the B.A. degree examination.

6. Secondary and elementary education.

The ~~marked~~ fall in the number of secondary schools for boys from 339 to 332 is explained in paragraph 6 of the report. The number of pupils in the ~~the~~

schools

rose from 106,396 to 115,425. The

complete high schools numbered 155 and

there was an increase from 23,090 to

24,756, or over 7 per cent, in the number

of pupils in the three highest forms.

The special help given in the previous

year to aided schools to improve the pay

and prospects of their teachers and the

equipment and general accommodation of

the institutions was continued and further

grants made for the provision and improve-

ment of hostel accommodation.

The expansion of elementary

education inaugurated in ^{recent} ~~the last two~~

years was sustained during the year under

report. The number of public elementary

schools for boys and the attendance

thereat further advanced from 25,211 and

1,014,448 to 26,005 and 1,068,686, respec-

tively, ~~the number of public elementary~~

~~schools for boys and the attendance~~

~~thereat further advanced from 25,211 and~~

~~1,014,448 to 26,005 and 1,068,686, respec-~~

para 6 page 5 of the report

para 7 page 6 of the report

7

11 26

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Since the close of
the year the Government have sanctioned
grants to enable ~~the~~ local bodies to
open under their control 341 additional
schools, many of which are intended for
the backward classes.

7. Special education.

~~Additional facilities to meet the require-~~
~~ments of the existing permanent schools~~

The Government have also since sanctioned the permanent retention of the six lower elementary training schools which ~~will~~

~~thereas~~ ~~check.~~
have ceased to exist as permanent insti-
tutions with the introduction of the
has been working on a
temporary basis.

(M)
Lp. no. 942 Edl
11.8.14

(A)
 Lp. no. 12318d
 4.11.14

12 86

~~reorganization of training schools~~

The rates of stipends and stipendiary grants for secondary teachers were also enhanced.

The total number of students receiving education of a technical character exhibited a further decline, the fall being marked in the case of students studying "technical" and "commercial" subjects. The ^{large} ~~annual~~ decrease in the number against "civil engineering" ~~was~~ apparently needs enquiry, which the Director of Public Instruction is requested to institute and report the result ^{thereof} to the Government. Since the 15th April 1914 the Director of Industries has been placed in direct charge of industrial education.

8. Female education.

The education of girls showed a further noticeable advance, there having been at the close of the year

para 2(5)(i) - page 1 and 2(6)(vi) - page 2 of the report

para 8 - page 17 of the report

Stat (63) - p. 69 of Vol. II

Noted in CB

10/2/15

para. 9: page 8 of the report

9. (3) 98
an accession of over 28,000 pupils
(including the girls reading in schools
not solely intended for them) to the
number at the close of the ^{previous} year. With
the help of Provincial funds 154 new
elementary schools were opened by local
bodies. The hostel for Brahman widows
attached to the Government secondary
and training school for mistresses,
Triplicane, did useful work.

9. European education.

para 10: page 8 of the report

The number of institutions
intended chiefly for Europeans rose
by one, and the number of pupils in
the several stages of instruction in
them also exhibited generally an
improvement. A further assignment from
the Imperial grant was made to the
recurring grant available for this
branch of education and the objects
on which it was utilized are mentioned
in paragraph 10 of the report.

page 9 of the report

14 Wob

para 11 - page 9 of the report

The number of institutions for
 Muhammadan ~~university~~ ^{university} ~~public~~
 management, rose from 799 to
 839 and their strength from
 48,131 to 57,319.

(B)
 Lys no 1053 Edl
 to 9.14.

10. Muhammadan education.

The general progress noticed
 under this head in the last year's
 report was sustained ~~withstanding~~
~~the fall in the number of institutions~~
~~chiefly intended for Muhammadans and~~
~~their strength.~~ The Government of India
 have since sanctioned ~~in~~ a recurring
 grant of Rs. 30,000 per annum for the
 improvement of Muhammadan education
 and proposals for the utilization of
 this amount have been called for from
 the Director of Public Instruction ~~and~~
~~It is hoped that further advance in~~
~~this direction will be made as a result~~
~~of these grants.~~

11. Panchama education.

This branch of education showed a
 marked advance. As already noticed
 in paragraph b supra, in sanctioning
 grants to local bodies in the current
 year for the opening of new schools,

page 7 ante

15 118

the claims of Panchamas and other backward classes were prominently kept in view.

12. The Government are glad to note that the report is a record of ~~sustained~~ ^{sustained} progress.

An important event which ~~occurred~~ ^{took place} during the ~~year~~ ^{last month of the} was the

~~severance of his connection with the~~ ^{departure} ~~Functional Department of Sir Alfred~~

Bourne. ~~His Excellency~~ The Governor in Council has ~~already~~ ^{readily} placed on record his high appreciation of Sir Alfred's ~~efficient administration and~~ ^{of the dept} of the zeal and judgment which he always brought to bear in the discharge of his duties.

21.1.15 *CR*
21.1.15

on long leave
from 1st Jan to
retirement.

(C)
Lp. no. 1051 Edl
9.9.14.

- To the D.P.I. ✓
- " Surgeon-General ✓
- " Accountant-General ✓
- " Registrar, Madras University
- " Local and Munl. Department.

E.T.

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H.P.
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MR
27.1.15

ENDORSEMENT.

10 126

ENDORSEMENT: No: 94 7 29-1-15.

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WJ
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*Se
21.1.15* *CA*
21.1.15

M
27.1.15

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Education DEPARTMENT.

Current No. dated 191

G.O. No. 93.94 dated 29-1-1915

(b)
Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence 12
(b¹)
Notes 1

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(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
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(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

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† Copies distributed on (Press Despatcher.)

† To be initialled and dated.

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